

for total fenbendazole residues. A tolerance of 0.6 part per million is established based on the fenbendazole sulf-oxide metabolite (marker residue).

[59 FR 26943, May 25, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 29478, June 11, 1996]

§ 556.277 Fenprostalene.

A tolerance for marker residue of fenprostalene in cattle is not needed. The safe concentrations for the total residues of fenprostalene in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle are 10 parts per billion in muscle, 20 parts per billion in liver, 30 parts per billion in kidney, 40 parts per billion in fat, and 100 parts per billion in the injection site. As used in this section “tolerance” refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and “safe concentrations” refer to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[49 FR 26716, June 29, 1984]

§ 556.283 Florfenicol.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of florfenicol is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Cattle*. A tolerance of 3.7 parts per million (ppm) for florfenicol amine (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) is established. A tolerance of 0.3 ppm for florfenicol amine in cattle muscle is established.

[63 FR 41191, Aug. 3, 1998]

§ 556.286 Flunixin meglumine.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of flunixin is 0.72 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. For residues of parent flunixin free acid of 0.125 part per million (ppm) in cattle liver (target tissue) and 0.025 ppm in cattle muscle are established.

[63 FR 38750, July 20, 1998]

§ 556.290 Furazolidone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of furazolidone in the uncooked edible tissues of swine.

§ 556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.

(a) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of gentamicin sulfate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

(b) Tolerances are established for total residues of gentamicin in edible tissues of swine as follows: 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.4 part per million in fat and kidney. A microbiological determinative procedure and an HPLC confirmatory procedure for gentamicin have been developed to assay gentamicin in kidney at 0.4 ppm. Since residues of gentamicin as the parent compound and total residues are equal, the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]

§ 556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in broilers and turkeys is parent halofuginone hydrobromide and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in broilers of 0.16 part per million and in turkeys of 0.13 part per million for parent halofuginone hydrobromide in liver. These marker residue concentrations in liver correspond to total residue concentrations of 0.3 part per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in the uncooked edible tissues of broilers and turkeys are 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.2 part per million in skin with adhering fat. As used in this section, “tolerance” refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and “safe concentrations” refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 28052, July 5, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 8711, Mar. 1, 1991; 57 FR 21209, May 19, 1992]

§ 556.310 Haloxon.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of